

Year 6 - Week 7

1

Miss J's Set:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9NBgMgXl3g&list=PL_odiZ7bN8F5fnRbiaDnpSTKVJUJEZvKP&index=9&t=0s

The link above should take you to a video to spark your thinking around a topic – is homeschooling worth it? If you cannot access youtube don't worry it doesn't matter.

You've now been being homeschooled for a number of weeks and have first-hand experience – therefore what are your views on this?

You are welcome to have a one-sided view, or if you wish I will let you sit on the fence and write a balanced argument – the choice is yours.

I would first of all make a list of pros and cons (if you are sticking to one side still try and see it from the other angle as we can still use this when writing – later I will show you how)

Miss P's Set:

Should the lockdown stay until September next year or should it be lifted before the summer break?

Write your thoughts and have a discussion at home with members of your family.

What reasons do you have to back up your point?

Miss J's Set:

1 Match the representation to the numbers in digits.

One million, four hundred and one thousand, three hundred and twelve

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
•		••••	•	••••	•	••••



1,041,312

1,410,312

1,401,312

2 Complete the missing numbers.

$$6,305,400 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 300,000 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 400$$

$$7,001,001 = 7,000,000 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$42,550 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3 Husna's number is 306,042
She adds 5,000 to her number.
What is her new number?

Miss P's Set:

Can you work out the values of each shape?

$$\star + \star = 20$$

$$\heartsuit - \star = 7$$

$$\heartsuit - \heartsuit = \triangle$$

Get involved with Joe Wicks' P.E lesson this morning

Challenge:

Bit of science again for you this week – have fun

Grow your own rainbow Ages 4-11

You will need:

- kitchen roll
- a dish of water
- water-based felt tip pens
- optional: paper clip and thread or string

Method

1. Cut a rainbow shape from kitchen roll.
2. Use the felt tip pens to colour a 2-3cm rainbow at each end.
3. Attach the paper clip and thread to the top of the rainbow. Use this to hold the rainbow up.
4. Dip the ends of the rainbow into the dish of water.
5. Watch!

What's the science?

Kitchen towel is an absorbent material. This means it soaks up liquids easily. It can do this because it has lots of very tiny holes in it.

When water touches the towel, it doesn't just wet the part of the towel it is in contact with, but it moves through the towel, filling the holes as it goes.

This happens because the water sticks to itself and to the fibres in the paper. When something sticks to itself, we call it **cohesion**. When something sticks to another material, we call it **adhesion**.

Gravity is a force that pulls things towards the ground. In this experiment, the water travels up the kitchen towel, against gravity. We call this **capillary action**.

Let's investigate!

Try different types of paper and pens. Do they all make great rainbows?

Can you explain why?

Get talking!

Show your family how to grow a rainbow. Ask them if they can explain the science. If they can't, you can tell them!

Talk about removing pen stains from your clothes. Do all pens wash easily out of clothes?

Find out more

Go online to find out how real rainbows are made. Make a mini-book about rainbows and read it to your family.

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Miss J's Set:

Begin to write your argument. This will take a similar stance to our letter to Boris before we broke up from school. You will need:

Introduction

3 main point paragraphs (at least – no more than 5)

Conclusion

If you are doing a one-sided argument you could still use the other side in this way:

So if you were for homeschooling, you may say something like this:

Although our houses are not as well resourced as when we are in school, we are able to focus completely on our work, as we no longer have the distraction of our friends.

Therefore although you're FOR homeschooling, you put a negative at the front, to show how positive your positive is (You get me? I know it's my dodgy way of wording things – imagine my voice saying it and you'll understand what I mean hehe – I know you've missed me)

Miss P's Set:

Write your argument. Include an introduction, paragraphs with your main argument and a conclusion

Miss J's Set:

Put a digit in the missing space below to make the sentence correct.

$$4,62_645 < 4,623,64_$$

Is there more than one option?
Can you find them all?

Miley has this number:

824,650

She takes forty thousand away.

Her answer is 820,650

Is this correct?

Explain how you know.

Miss P's Set

Challenge 2

Tom has six 10p coins and three 5p coins. He buys an apple for 59p and two pencils.

He has no money left. How much does a pencil cost?



Get involved with Joe Wicks' P.E lesson this morning

Challenge:

Make a bouncy egg

Ages 4-11

You will need:

- 1 egg (raw)
- White vinegar
- 1 tall glass or jar
- Optional: an adult to help

Method

1. Place the egg into the glass or jar.
2. Cover the egg with vinegar.
3. Leave the egg in the vinegar for 24 hours.
4. Check back on your egg a few times to see if anything changes.
5. After 24 hours, carefully take the egg out of the vinegar. Gently rub the outside of the egg to remove the shell.
6. Drop the egg from a very small height and see if it bounces!

Let's investigate

Shine a torch or light at your bouncy egg. What can you see?

Lemon juice is an acid. Can you make a bouncy egg using lemon juice?

Drop your bouncy egg into a sink from a height of about 2cm. Then drop it from different heights. What height can you drop your egg from, before it breaks?

What's the science?

The shell of an egg is made from a material called calcium carbonate. White vinegar is mainly water but it also has a substance in it called acetic acid.

The calcium carbonate in the shell reacts with the acetic acid to make a substance called calcium acetate, as well as water and a gas called carbon dioxide. You may have seen the bubbles of carbon dioxide gas appearing on the surface of the shell when it was in the vinegar.

When all of the shell has reacted with the vinegar, the membrane that is normally inside the shell, is left behind. This is what makes your egg bouncy.

Science words

React: when two substances combine and cause a chemical change in each other

Get talking!

Show your family your bouncy egg. Ask them to work out how you made it. Explain the science to them.

Find out more

Go online and find out about the parts of an egg. You should be able to see some of these when you shine a torch at your egg. Challenge your family to name the parts of the bouncy egg.

3 <http://www.bbc.com/home-learning>

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3	Miss J's Set: Continue to write your argument whether it be balanced or one sided. Consider: Variety of sentence starters Variety of sentence lengths for specific effect on your reader at points Specific choice of vocabulary throughout Use of punctuation varied and shows a full range Miss P's Set: Continue with your argument. You can use metro news or any other news websites to gather statistics or evidence to back up your point.	Miss J's Set: Use the digit cards and statements to work out my number. 0 3 3 5 5 6 7 - The ten thousands and hundreds have the same digit. - The hundred thousand digit is double the tens digit. - It is a six-digit number. - It is less than six hundred and fifty five thousand. Is this the only option?	Get involved with Joe Wicks' P.E lesson this morning Challenge: Push the pepper Ages 4-11  You will need: - ground black pepper - a shallow plate - water - washing-up liquid or a bar of soap Method - Put some water onto the plate so that it is about 2cm deep. - Cover the surface of the water with a layer of pepper. - Dip your finger into the pepper. Does anything happen? - Now, dip your finger into some washing-up liquid or touch a bar of wet soap. - Touch the pepper again. What happens this time? What's the science? This experiment is all about surface tension. Water molecules hold on to each other very tightly. We call this cohesion. At the surface of the water, the molecules hold on even more tightly and make what looks like a 'skin' on the top of the water. We call this surface tension. Surface tension holds up the pepper on the surface. Washing-up liquid and soap make the water molecules hold onto each other less tightly. This means that the surface tension of the water is reduced, the water molecules spread out and they carry the pepper with them to the edge of the plate. Soap reduces the surface tension of water and it's attracted to grease and oil. That means it pulls grease and dirt from your hands and mixes them with water. These drops are washed away when you rinse your hands under water. Let's investigate Try the experiment again, but this time with less pepper. What do you notice? What happens if you put cooking oil on your finger? Take a closer look at surface tension: Use a medicine syringe or squirt bottle to put drops of water onto the surface of a coin. Surface tension keeps the water onto of the coin. How many drops can you add? Get talking! Show your family and friends the push the pepper trick. Ask them if they can explain the science. If they can't, you can explain it to them! Find out more Insects, like mosquitoes and pond skaters, use surface tension to walk on the surface of a pond. Go online to find out more. 

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		Miss P's Set: Here are some digit cards.  Amir and Donna each make a three-digit number using all the cards. Amir notices that when he subtracts his number from Donna's number he gets an answer greater than 300 but less than 400. What numbers did they make?	
4	Miss J's Set: Edit and improve your argument: ensure you have included everything I put on the consider list from yesterday. Be careful when you come to write your conclusion: remember it must link back to your introductions and emphasise your point – but no repeat what you've already said Miss P's Set: Read through your argument. Use a dictionary to correct spelling errors. Use a thesaurus to big up your words. Read through your sentences and see if you can change the sentence starters. Add more emphasis onto your language.	Miss J's Set:	Get involved with Joe Wicks' P.E lesson this morning Challenge: these are for secondary children but give them a go – why not?

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1 Complete the statements to make them true.

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O		M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O		M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
●		●	●	●	●	●	>							

2 What number could the splat be covering?

Three hundred
and thirteen
thousand and
thirty three



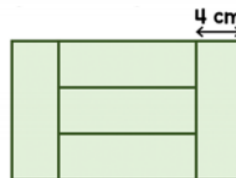
Greatest $\longrightarrow$ Smallest

3 A house costs £250,000.
A motorised home costs £100,000.
A bungalow is priced half way between the two.
Work out the price of the bungalow.

Miss P's Set:

Five identical rectangles are put together to make a large rectangle.

The width of one rectangle is 4cm. Work out the perimeter of the large rectangle.



Static electricity jellyfish

Ages 11-16

You will need:

- a balloon
- a very thin plastic bag
- scissors



Method

1. Cut a thin 1-2cm wide strip at the top end of the plastic bag. Open it out so you have a ring of plastic. This is going to be your test strip, before you make your jellyfish.
2. Blow up the balloon and tie the end.
3. Rub the balloon on your hair until it stands on end.
4. Carefully rub the plastic strip on your hair too.
5. Hold the balloon in the air and let go of the plastic above the balloon. Watch what happens!
6. Now make your jellyfish out of the remains of

What's the science?

It's all down to static electricity.

When you rub the balloon on your hair, you pick up a static electric charge. When you rub the plastic on your hair, the plastic picks up the same charge. Objects with the same electric charge repel (push each other away).

When you put the balloon under the plastic, it pushes the plastic upwards. The plastic is so light that it floats in the air.

When objects have different charges they attract (pull towards each other).

Tear up very small pieces of paper or foil (or rice krispies if you have them). Rub the balloon on your hair and hold the balloon just above the paper or foil to see how objects attract.

Let's investigate!

Try the experiment again with a different sized balloon. What effect does it have?

Use different types of plastic bags. Which one works the best? What shape works the best?

Get talking!

Show your family the flying jellyfish trick and ask them to explain the science.

Tell your family that static electricity attracts dust to your TV screen. Talk to them about the best way to remove it?

Find out more

Static electricity builds up in clouds and causes lightning. Go online to find out more about how this happens. Explain the science to your family.



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5	Miss J's Set: Its publishing time and please, please, PLEASE send them in for the newsletter Miss P's Set: Time to publish! Please send them in for the newsletter.	Miss J's Set: <i>Lola has ordered eight 6-digit numbers.</i> <i>The smallest number is 345,900</i> <i>The greatest number is 347,000</i> <i>All the other numbers have digit totals of 20 and have no repeating digits.</i> <i>What are the other six numbers?</i> <i>Can you order all eight numbers from smallest to greatest?</i>	Get involved with Joe Wicks' P.E lesson this morning Challenge: Many people in society aren't too happy with the new slogan submitted by the government. What would your slogan be if you could come up with one? Here is the original  Here is the new  What will yours be? I'm quite interested. If you want, you could try to make some amusing versions

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15 identical blocks are lined up as shown.

112 cm

The length of each individual block is twice the width.

If all 15 blocks are then laid end to end lengthways, what is the total length of the blocks altogether now?

Miss P's Set

Type here to search

15 identical blocks are lined up as shown.

112 cm

The length of each individual block is twice the width.

If all 15 blocks are then laid end to end lengthways, what is the total length of the blocks altogether now?

to cheer yourselves up a little that apply just for your household or a particular member of your household